

said that Germany was willing to meet the United States, not half way but nine-tenths of the way, in working for an amicable solution of the submarine controversy. The Ambassador, however, declared flatly that Germany would never yield on any point which would involve her submarine warfare in the British war zone.

Count von Bernstorff's appointment for a conference with Secretary Lansing was made yesterday. He said he had come without any other purpose than to talk the matter over on behalf of his Government. Secretary Lansing emphasized the fact that the Ambassador had asked for the appointment. He was not ready to discuss the matter, however, and so informed Count von Bernstorff.

The meeting was marked by extreme cordiality on both sides and the Ambassador left with the impression that as soon as the communication has reached Berlin he and Secretary Lansing would be in a position to discuss it.

The Ambassador explained that he could not very well discuss the prospects of Germany's meeting the American demands until the communication embodying these demands had been received in Berlin.

Officials point out that the President does not necessarily need to ask for any Congressional sanction for the proposed action he will take.

But the President is said to realize that any decisive action he takes leading to a break in the communication is at the same time likely to lead to more serious consequences. Therefore he has interpreted his duties toward Congress in their broadest sense and has decided to take Congress into his confidence.

**Bernstorff Warns Again.**

The President has been loath even to consider the possibility of hostilities between this country and Germany. But Count von Bernstorff in a conference with Mr. Lansing some months ago said he had grave fears that a severance of diplomatic relations would mean even more serious consequences. Count von Bernstorff emphasized this point again today.

Germany, he explains, in deference to the wishes of the United States Government has by no means conducted a wholesale campaign against merchant shipping.

The position which the United States as the leading neutral nation has taken has been one of restraint. Once this restraint is gone, according to the Ambassador, the submarine warfare will follow out its course with might and main in a general endeavor to starve out England. This, he adds, would involve the rights of American citizens on the high seas.

Understand them, to a far greater degree than at present.

The United States Government would then be in the position of either abandoning its right for American rights or making them good by the support of the armed forces of the country.

Arrangements for the joint session of Congress to take place on Monday afternoon were made late this afternoon at a conference between Senator Kern, majority leader of the Senate, Representative Kitchin, minority leader of the House, and Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary.

For some reason the President desired that Mr. Tumulty wait until half past 6 o'clock. The subject on which the President desired to address Congress.

Both Senator Kern and Representative Kitchin believed late this afternoon that the President intended to take the submarine situation in the German situation before Congress. Members of the Cabinet later feared that these opinions might be telegraphed to Mexico and hostile Mexican troops and therefore took steps to make it clear that the President would take up the German crisis alone.

**Adoption of the Resolution.**

A few minutes after Mr. Tumulty's conference with the leaders of Congress ended a resolution for a joint session tomorrow was introduced in the House.

"Does the gentleman in charge of the resolution desire immediate action on this?" asked Representative Mondell, acting as Republican leader in the absence of Representative Mundell.

"Yes," responded Mr. Kitchin. "I understand the President has some very important communication to make."

Without debate or opposition the House at once passed the resolution and the clerk carried it over to the Senate.

Up to the moment the clerk entered a majority of the Senators still were in ignorance of the resolution which showed Senator Kern, at a point in the dividing aisle of the Senate, and before the Vice-President's desk, awaited the clerk's announcement of the House resolution and at once asked for its immediate adoption, which was done without further comment.

No explanation is forthcoming as to the reason for the secrecy which showed and which has shrouded every move in the present German crisis.

It was announced last Friday by the President himself that the note would be on the wires before midnight or tomorrow at the latest.

Senator Stone was to have conferred with the President last night, but the conference did not take place and today it was explained that the White House had been unable to get in touch with him.

The Cabinet meeting to-day apparently had an important bearing on the President's decision to lay the matter before Congress.

**ASTER TRAIN SERVICE**

**Atlantic City**

April 20, 21 and 22

Special Through Trains for Parlor Cars and Coaches will leave Pennsylvania Station at 10:15 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. for Atlantic City. In addition regular all-day trains leave at 10:15 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. on weekdays.

Other convenient service via Philadelphia.

**Easter Sunday, April 23**

Special Through Trains for Parlor Cars will leave Pennsylvania Station at 10:15 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. for Atlantic City. In addition regular all-day trains leave at 10:15 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. on weekdays.

Other convenient service via Philadelphia.

**Pennsylvania R. R.**

The Steel Car Route

## WILSON LOOKS FOR NO WAR EVEN IF A BREAK ENSUES

President Believes Germany Will Be Forced by Moral Pressure to Modify U Boat Warfare—Cabinet Said to Be Divided on This Point.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Wilson, it is known, does not consider that severance of diplomatic relations with Germany would result in involving the United States in war.

On the contrary, he believes it might be an object lesson to the Berlin Government which would impress upon it the seriousness of the situation and thereby bring about an abrupt halt in present methods of Germany's submarine warfare.

The President's Cabinet is understood to be divided on this subject. Opinion in official and diplomatic circles is not unanimous as to the advisability of severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The important feature of a severance of diplomatic relations over the submarine issue, it is explained, is that it leaves Germany the choice of either pressing the issue to the point of possible war or preserving peace with the United States by allowing the issue to remain dormant.

The severance of diplomatic relations in itself carries no other direct material consequences than the closing of the German Embassy here and the return of the American diplomatic representatives from Berlin. Business through consular representatives probably would go on as usual.

**Italy's Case Cited.**

In support of the theory that Germany might not care to press the issue further after a diplomatic break, it is pointed out that Germany and Italy are not at war, although diplomatic relations have been severed.

Italy's case is cited as an example of a severance of diplomatic relations. Italy's case is cited as an example of a severance of diplomatic relations.

From a practical point of view it is pointed out that Germany would not care to press the issue further after a diplomatic break, it is pointed out that Germany and Italy are not at war, although diplomatic relations have been severed.

**U BOAT FIGHT BITTER.**

German Ambassador With the U. S. Is Strongly Opposed.

BERLIN, via London, April 18.—The leaders of various parties in the Reichstag who have vigorously urged the stronger prosecution of Germany's undersea warfare will fight bitterly against any concession to the United States.

It is said that these leaders will directly criticize the Government in the Reichstag if any concession is made in the submarine policy.

The arrival of President Wilson's note will mean a very tense situation in the Reichstag.

It is said that the Kaiser as well as Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is desirous of the continuance of friendly relations with the United States, but that the submarine policy is becoming more and more important to the United States.

**BERNSTORFF EXPECTS BREAK.**

Ambassador's Friends Here Say He Looks for Early Repulse.

That the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, has lost the optimism that has so markedly characterized him for months over the relations of the United States and Germany, and in fact that he is now in a pessimistic mood, is a fact which is being widely discussed here.

A German well acquainted with the Ambassador's situation yesterday said that he had dependable information that Count von Bernstorff fully expected to leave the United States within a brief time.

**EEMDIJK TORPEDOED.**

U Boat Held Responsible for the Dutch Ship's Damage.

LONDON, April 18.—After an examination by experts the British Admiralty has issued a statement that the Dutch steamship Eemdijsk was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The steamship, a freighter of the Holland-America Line, put in at Southampton on April 11 in a badly damaged condition. The Admiralty statement is as follows:

The Dutch steamship Eemdijsk was torpedoed by an enemy submarine on April 7 while on passage from Baltimore to Rotterdam. She had on board 100 crew and passengers.

The ship was damaged in four different places and also carried a rigid painted house flag at the main masthead and her name and port of register were in large white letters on her sides.

The ship did not sink and has been beached at the British coast. Careful examination by experts has been made of fragments of steel and brass which were found embedded in the ship.

These fragments, which have the same appearance as those found in other cases in which ships have been torpedoed by German submarines.

**6 PER CENT. SHIP LOSS.**

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 18.—The shipping journal "The Economist" states that 40 per cent of the British total merchant tonnage is now available for carrying food supplies. The Government has been told that the war, and consequently the loss of tonnage, has been less than was expected.

**ZENT GOT NO WARNING.**

British ship was Unarmed When She Was Sunk.

## 1,688 FRENCH TAKEN NEAR DOUAMONT

Germans Report Gains in Monday's Fighting Near Fortress.

BERLIN, via London, April 18.—Saxon troops stormed French positions in a stone quarry 700 yards south of the Douaumont farm, west of the village of Douaumont, yesterday afternoon, and took 1,688 French prisoners.

There is no doubt, according to official reports, that Germany's actions subsequent to a diplomatic break with the United States would be the signal for a hauling in of the more aggressive features of the submarine campaign.

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## SERB TROOPS BEGIN TO REACH SALONICA

Germans Ask Right to Use Greek Harbors to Supply Their Submarines.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, April 18.—A despatch from Salonica dated yesterday tells of the arrival there of the first contingent of Serbian troops. The despatch describes the soldiers as being strong, well built men in the prime of life, and completely recovered from the privations of their retreat through Serbia. Their equipment is new throughout and many wear uniforms of the same blue color as the French.

The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent telegraphs to-day that there has been no further development concerning the Greek protest against transporting Serbians over the Greek railways from the island of Corfu to Salonica. The British Legation in Athens is waiting for a reply from the Greek Government.

Baron de Senarbat-Grancy, the German naval attaché at Athens, in reply to the declaration of Sir F. E. H. Elliot, the British Minister, that the submarine warfare was a violation of international law, argues that Greece should permit the presence in Greek waters of German submarines with permission to use the Greek harbors for refueling.

The German official statement issued to-day, in reply to reports that the German announcements of prisoners taken have been exaggerated, says that the War Office will publish the names of 711 officers and 38,155 men taken in the fighting since the opening of this campaign on February 21.

The official statement was as follows: Our artillery extensively bombarded British positions in the region of St. Eloi. We easily repulsed a weak hand attack directed during the night against one of the mine craters we had occupied. On both sides of the La Bassée Canal and northwest of Loos, spirited hand-to-hand fighting was going on. In the region of Neuville and near Neuveville we exploded several mines with good results.

On the battlefield on both sides of the La Bassée Canal, there were very violent artillery duels. On the right bank of the river our troops from Loos, Saxony, wrested from the French a large number of prisoners in a stone quarry 700 yards south of the ridge of hills to the northwest of the town of Verdun.

French artillery was extremely active against our positions on the Meuse plain and against those positions on the hills southeast of Verdun and as far as the neighborhood of St. Mihiel.

**REMAIN LOST GROUND.**

French Report Receipt of Some Positions Near Verdun.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

PARIS, April 18.—Bad weather hindered operations in the Verdun region to-day and night. The French report receipt of some positions near Verdun.

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## ASQUITH COMPROMISE MAY AVERT BREACH IN CABINET

Plan Is to Withhold General Compulsion Until Those Conducting War Are Certain It Is Imperative—Decision Is Expected To-day.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, April 18 (midnight).—After another day of great political excitement and unrest the Government stands firm and the present indications are that there will be no resignations.

Nobody was surprised when announcement was made in the House of Commons that Premier Asquith's promised statement on recruiting had been postponed until to-morrow.

Negotiations and conferences have been in progress all day. As a result of these it was stated this evening that a compromise had been suggested by which the Premier expects to keep the Ministry intact.

The decision to postpone the statement was reached by the Cabinet last night. In speaking of the postponement Mr. Asquith said that some points were still outstanding and that without these the proposed statement would be incomplete and inadequate. As a result of the postponement it is expected that Parliament will not adjourn for Easter until Thursday.

**Split Over Compulsion.**

The underlying cause of the Premier's inability to announce the Government's programme lies in the situation brought about by the extreme difference in views on universal compulsion held by members of the coalition Government.

It is regarded as certain that had the Premier made a definite announcement to-day of the anti-compulsion views of the majority of the Cabinet as to the Government's programme the resignation of David Lloyd George and possibly of Bonar Law and other members of the minority of the Cabinet would have been inevitable.

**GREEK KING ASSAILED.**

Venezelos Makes Bitter Attack on Government.

ATHENS, April 18.—Both the Liberal and the Government newspapers comment on the recent disturbance at a meeting of the Liberal party.

The Liberal newspapers announce that the Liberal party will take action against the police, who, it is charged, allowed agents whose purpose was to disturb the Liberal meeting to enter the gathering. Liberal meetings will be resumed after Easter. Former Premier Venezelos is outspoken in his condemnation of the police.

He states that the meetings of the Liberal party were held in buildings in which there were only faint hopes of an accommodation being arranged. It is no exaggeration to say that the life of the coalition is hanging by a thread which may be snapped at any moment.

It is certain that unless the Cabinet decides to-day upon some step in the direction of compulsion Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and all the Liberal members of the Cabinet will resign.

**Cruel Test To-day.**

"Whether this formula will suffice to hold the Cabinet together remains to be seen. The crucial test will come at the next meeting of the Cabinet, which is expected to take place at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

"Politicians in close touch with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law declare that their resignations are much less likely now than they were twenty-four hours earlier. The positions of Sir William Robertson and other members of the General Staff are still uncertain.

"It is expected that Premier Asquith will make his promised statement Wednesday afternoon and that the debate will follow on Thursday. If the accepted compromise is as suggested it is practically certain that Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Asquith and other members of the Government will move as an amendment a vote of confidence in the Government.

"Nevertheless the debate will still be a critical occasion for the Ministry and the division will be of great importance.

"In the lobby Ministerialists said that Mr. Asquith had moved the motion in favor of general compulsion, and that a member of the Government will move as an amendment a vote of confidence in the Government.

"The more vigorous elements in the House of Commons stated that the Admiralty had addressed a communication to Mr. Asquith declaring that the necessity of compelling the Allies to accept a scheme for general compulsion was imperative.

**ALLIES TO STAND FIRM.**

Sir Edward Grey Says Greece Asked Removal of Serbians.

LONDON, April 18.—Sir Edward Grey said to-day in the House of Commons that the various measures recently taken by the allied Governments in Greece which have resulted in protests from the late Government were the result of the decision to send an expedition to the relief of Serbia.

The Foreign Minister said he had decided upon at the request of the Greek Government.

Sir Edward Grey made the statement in reply to a number of questions asked him concerning the relations of the Allies with the Greek Government.

He also stated that the Allies would not draw back in their undertaking. He explained that the island of Crete was the most serious point in the Greek situation. He added that it was necessary in view of the allied occupation of Salonica to take precautions on the Greek islands to protect the shipping routes.

**MAY ELECT VENEZELOS.**

Former Premier Intends to Run for Parliament.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, April 18.—The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent quotes former Premier Venezelos as saying that he intends to contest the Parliamentary vacancy for Mytilene. The Liberal party, it is stated, will contest every vacancy in the future, but none who are elected will consent to sit in the present unconstitutional Parliament, the former Premier says.

**WAR RISK RATES UP AGAIN.**

U. S. Underwriters Lose \$1,500,000 on Karlovian's Sinking.

## AUSTRIAN AIRMEN CAPTURED IN ITALY

Had Raided Venetian Towns—Ten Persons Killed and Twenty Injured.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.

ROME, April 18.—Austrian hydroplanes dropped bombs on Treviso, within twenty miles of Venice, and on other Italian towns, in the province of Venezia, according to an official Italian statement issued to-day.

Thirty bombs were dropped by the aeroplanes, and ten persons were killed and twenty injured. One of the Austrian aircraft was brought down.

The statement is as follows: On the slopes of Montebelluna and in the Lefter Valley our aeroplanes advanced continuously. On the 16th we took other trenches, promptly strengthening them against the enemy. On the same day in the Suvana Valley, near Montebelluna, the enemy attacked our advanced position between the Maglio torrent and Montebelluna. He was repulsed when we made a counter attack, leaving in our hands 206 prisoners, including three officers.

On the same afternoon numerous enemy batteries of all calibres concentrated a violent fire against our Santovito position. To avoid serious losses we withdrew about 500 meters near Volto.

On April 1